



Postal Registration No. N. E.—771/2006-2008

The Gazette of Meghalaya

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No.11	Shillong, Thursday, August 8, 2013	17th Sravana, 1935 (S. E.)
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PART-VII

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATIONS

The 29th July, 2013.

No.LL(B)86/2011/192.—The following Acts passed by the Parliament and assented by the President of India and published in the Gazette of India Extra Ordinary, Part II Section I on the date indicated below is hereby republished for general information.

Sl. No.	Name of Act	Act No. & Year	Dated of publication in the Gazette of India
1.	The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and others Related Laws (Amendment), Act, 2012.	Act. No. 26 of 2012	5. 6 .2012
2.	The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012	Act. No. 27 of 2012	7. 6 .2012
3.	The National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act 2012	Act. No. 28 of 2012	31. 5 .2012
4.	The Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2012.	Act. No. 30 of 2012	19. 6 .2012
5.	The Central Education Institutions (Reservesation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2012.	Act. No. 31 of 2012	19. 6 .2012
6.	The Protection of Children from (Sexual offences Act, 2012.	Act. No.32 of 2012	19. 6 .2012
7.	The Administrator's General (Amendment), Act, 2012.	Act. No. 33 of 2012	19. 6 .2012
8.	The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012.	Act. No. 39 of 2012	24.12 .2012

THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION) AND OTHER
RELATED LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2012

AN

ACT

*further to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 and Other
Related Laws.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012.

Short title and
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

CHAPTER II

AMENDMENTS TO THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION)
ACT, 1971Amendment
of section 2.

2. In section 2 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (d), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

81 of 1971.

‘Provided that on and from the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the brackets and words “(Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura)”, the brackets and words “(Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland)” had been substituted.’.

Amendment
of section
28.

3. In section 28 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that on and from the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, the common High Court shall be the High Court for the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland and shall cease to have its jurisdiction, powers and authority for the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.”.

Insertion of
new sections
28A to 28K.Establishment
of separate
High Courts
for the States
of
Meghalaya,
Manipur and
Tripura.

4. After section 28 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“28A. (1) On and from the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, there shall be a High Court—

- (a) for the State of Meghalaya to be called the High Court of Meghalaya;
- (b) for the State of Manipur to be called the High Court of Manipur;
- (c) for the State of Tripura to be called the High Court of Tripura.

(2) The principal seat of the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura shall respectively be at such place as the President may, by notified order, appoint.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Judges and division courts of the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura may sit at such other place or places in the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura respectively, other than their principal seat as the Chief Justice of the respective High Court may, with the approval of the Governor of the State concerned, appoint.

Judges of
High Courts
of
Meghalaya,
Manipur and
Tripura.

28B. (1) Such of the Judges of the common High Court holding office immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 as may be determined by the President after ascertaining their option shall, on such commencement, cease to be the Judges of the common High Court and become a Judge of the High Court of Meghalaya or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura, as the case may be.

(2) Every person who by virtue of sub-section (1) become a Judge of the High Court of Meghalaya or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura shall, except in the case where any such person is appointed to be the Chief Justice of any of those High Courts, rank in the respective High Court according to the priority of their respective appointments as Judges of the common High Court.

28C. The High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura shall have, in respect of any part of the territories included in the State of Meghalaya, the State of Manipur and the State of Tripura respectively, all such jurisdiction, powers and authority as, under the law in force immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, are exercisable in respect of that part of the said territories by the common High Court.

Jurisdiction of High Courts of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

28D. The law in force immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 with respect to the custody of the seal of the common High Court shall, with the necessary modifications, apply with respect to the custody of the seal of the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura, as the case may be.

Custody of seal of High Courts of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

28E. The law in force immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 with respect to practice and procedure in the common High Court shall, with necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura, and accordingly, the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura shall, respectively, have all such powers to make rules and orders with respect to practice and procedure as are immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 exercisable by the common High Court:

Practice and procedure in the High Courts of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

Provided that any rules or orders which are in force immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 with respect to the practice and procedure in the common High Court shall, until varied or revoked by rules or orders made by the High Court of Meghalaya or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura, as the case may be, apply with the necessary modifications in relation to the practice and procedure in the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura respectively, as if such rules or orders were made by the respective High Court.

28F. The law in force immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 with respect to the form of writs and other processes used, issued or awarded by the common High Court shall, with the necessary modifications, apply with respect to the form of writs and other processes used, issued or awarded by the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura.

Forms of writs and other processes.

28G. The law in force immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 relating to the powers of the Chief Justice, Single Judges and division courts of the common High Court and with respect to all matters ancillary to the exercise of those powers shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura.

Powers of Judges.

28H. The law in force immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 relating to appeals to the Supreme Court from the common High Court and the Judges and division courts thereof shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Courts of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

Procedure as to appeals to Supreme Court.

Transfer of proceedings from common High Court to the High Courts of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

28-I. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, the common High Court shall, as from the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, have no jurisdiction in respect of the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

(2) Such proceedings pending in the common High Court immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 as are certified, whether before or after that day, by the Chief Justice of that High Court, having regard to the place of accrual of the cause of action and other circumstances to be proceedings which ought to be heard and decided by the High Court of Meghalaya or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura, as the case may be, shall, as soon as may be after such certification, be transferred to the High Court of Meghalaya or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura, as the case may be.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) or in section 28A, but save as hereinafter provided, the common High Court shall have, and the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura shall not have, jurisdiction to entertain, hear or dispose of appeals, applications for leave to the Supreme Court, applications for review and other proceedings where any such proceedings seek any relief in respect of any order passed by the common High Court before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012:

Provided that if after any such proceedings have been entertained by the common High Court, it appears to the Chief Justice of that High Court that they ought to be transferred to the High Court of Meghalaya or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura, he shall order that they shall be so transferred, and such proceedings shall thereupon be transferred accordingly.

(4) Any order made by the common High Court—

(a) before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, in any proceedings transferred to the High Court of Meghalaya, or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura by virtue of sub-section (2); or

(b) in any proceeding with respect to which the common High Court retains jurisdiction by virtue of sub-section (3),

shall, for all purposes, have effect, not only as an order of the common High Court but also as an order made by the High Court of Meghalaya, or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura, as the case may be.

Interpretation.

28J. For the purposes of section 28H,—

(a) proceedings shall be deemed to be pending in a Court until that Court has disposed of all issues between the parties, including any issue with respect to the taxation of the costs of the proceedings and shall include appeals, applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, applications for review, petitions for revision and petitions for writs; and

(b) references to a High Court shall be construed as including references to a Judge or division Court thereof, and references to an order made by a Court or a Judge shall be construed as including references to a sentence, judgment or decree passed or made by that Court or Judge.

Saving.

28K. Nothing in sections 28A to 28J (both inclusive) shall affect the application to the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura of any provisions of the Constitution, and the provisions of these sections shall have effect subject to any provision that may be made on or after the

commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 with respect to the respective High Court by any Legislature or other authority having power to make such provisions."

5. In section 31 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the words "Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland or Tripura", the words "Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram or Nagaland" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 31.

6. In section 32 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 32.

"Provided that on and from the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, the provisions of this section shall cease to have effect."

7. In section 33 of the principal Act, for the words "Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura", the words "Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 33.

8. After section 87 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 87A.

"87A. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, as amended by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty: Power to remove difficulties.

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of a period of two years from the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament."

CHAPTER III

AMENDMENTS TO THE ADVOCATES ACT, 1961 AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE BAR COUNCIL AND ADVOCATES

25 of 1961. 9. On and from the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, in section 3 of the Advocates Act, 1961,— Amendment of section 3.

(A) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (a), for the words "and Uttaranchal", the words "Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura" shall be substituted;

(ii) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland to be known as the Bar Council of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland;"

(B) in sub-section (2), for the words "in the case of the State Bar Council of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura, the Advocate-General of each of the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura", the words "in the case of the State Bar Council of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland, the Advocate-General of each of the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland" shall be substituted.

Special provision relating to Bar Councils and advocates.

10. (1) Any person who immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 is an advocate on the roll of the Bar Council of the States of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura may give his option in writing, within one year from the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 to the Bar Council of such State, to transfer his name on the roll of the Bar Council of any one State among the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura and notwithstanding anything contained in the Advocates Act, 1961 and the rules made thereunder, upon such option so given his name shall be deemed to have been transferred on the roll of the Bar Council of such State with effect from the date of the option so given for the purposes of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.

25 of 1961

(2) The persons other than the advocates who are entitled immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, to practise in the common High Court or any subordinate Court thereof shall, on and after the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, be recognised as such persons entitled also to practise in the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura or any subordinate Court thereof, as the case may be.

(3) The right of audience in the High Court of Meghalaya, the High Court of Manipur and the High Court of Tripura shall be regulated in accordance with the like principles as immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 are in force with respect to the right of audience in the common High Court.

Right to appear or to act in proceedings transferred to High Courts of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

11. Any person who, immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, is an advocate entitled to practise or any other person entitled to practise in the common High Court and was authorised to appear in any proceedings transferred from that High Court to the High Court of Meghalaya or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura under section 28-I of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 shall have the right to appear in the High Court of Meghalaya, or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura, as the case may be, in relation to those proceedings.

81 of 1971.

CHAPTER IV

AMENDMENT OF THE STATE OF MIZORAM ACT, 1986

Amendment of Act 34 of 1986.

12. After section 26 of the State of Mizoram Act, 1986, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Non-applicability of this Part to the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

“26A. On and from the date of commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, the provisions of sections 15 to 26 (both inclusive) shall not apply to the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.”.

CHAPTER V

AMENDMENT OF THE STATE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH ACT, 1986

Amendment of Act 69 of 1986.

13. After section 28 of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“28A. On and from the date of commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, the provisions of sections 18 to 29 (both inclusive) shall not apply to the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.”.

Non-applicability of this Part to the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

THE COPYRIGHT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2012

AN

ACT

further to amend the Copyright Act, 1957

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

14 of 1957.

2. In section 2 of the Copyright Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

Amendment of section 2.

(i) in clause (f), the portion beginning with the words “on any medium” and ending with the words “produced by any means” shall be omitted;

(ii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(fa) “commercial rental” does not include the rental, lease or lending of a lawfully acquired copy of a computer programme, sound recording, visual recording or cinematograph film for non-profit purposes by a non-profit library or non-profit educational institution.’;

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a “non-profit library or non-profit educational institution” means a library or educational institution which receives grants from the Government or exempted from payment of tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

43 of 1961.

(iii) for clause (ff), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(ff) “communication to the public” means making any work or performance available for being seen or heard or otherwise enjoyed by the public directly or by any means of display or diffusion other than by issuing physical copies of it, whether simultaneously or at places and times chosen individually, regardless of whether any member of the public actually sees, hears or otherwise enjoys the work or performance so made available.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, communication through satellite or cable or any other means of simultaneous communication to more than one household or place of residence including residential rooms of any hotel or hostel shall be deemed to be communication to the public;’;

(iv) in clause (qq), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that in a cinematograph film a person whose performance is casual or incidental in nature and, in the normal course of the practice of the industry, is not acknowledged anywhere including in the credits of the film shall not be treated as a performer except for the purpose of clause (b) of section 38B;”;

(v) after clause (x), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(xa) “Rights Management Information” means,—

- (a) the title or other information identifying the work or performance;
- (b) the name of the author or performer;
- (c) the name and address of the owner of rights;
- (d) terms and conditions regarding the use of the rights; and
- (e) any number or code that represents the information referred to in sub-clauses (a) to (d),

but does not include any device or procedure intended to identify the user;’;

(vi) after clause (xx), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(xxa) “visual recording” means the recording in any medium, by any method including the storing of it by any electronic means, of moving images or of the representations thereof, from which they can be perceived, reproduced or communicated by any method;’;

Amendment
of section 11.

3. In section 11 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words “not less than two nor more than fourteen other members”, the words “two other members” shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) The salaries and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairman and other members of the Copyright Board shall be such as may be prescribed:

Provided that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairman or any other member shall be varied to his disadvantage after appointment.”;

(c) for sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Chairman of the Copyright Board, appoint a Secretary to the Copyright Board and such other officers and employees as may be considered necessary for the efficient discharge of the functions of the Copyright Board.”.

4. In section 12 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words “members, each Bench consisting of not less than three members”, the word “members” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 12.

5. In section 14 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of section 14.

(i) in clause (c), for sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) to reproduce the work in any material form including—

(A) the storing of it in any medium by electronic or other means; or

(B) depiction in three-dimensions of a two-dimensional work; or

(C) depiction in two-dimensions of a three-dimensional work;”;

(ii) in clause (d),—

(a) for sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) to make a copy of the film, including—

(A) a photograph of any image forming part thereof; or

(B) storing of it in any medium by electronic or other means;”;

(b) for sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(ii) to sell or give on commercial rental or offer for sale or for such rental, any copy of the film;”;

(iii) in clause (e),—

(a) in sub-clause (i), after the words “embodying it”, the words “including storing of it in any medium by electronic or other means” shall be inserted;

(b) for sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(ii) to sell or give on commercial rental or offer for sale or for such rental, any copy of the sound recording;”.

2 of 1911.
16 of 2000.

6. In section 15 of the principal Act, for the words and figures, “Designs Act, 1911”, wherever they occur, the words and figures “Designs Act, 2000” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 15.

7. In section 17 of the principal Act, in clause (e), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:— Amendment of section 17.

Provided that in case of any work incorporated in a cinematograph work, nothing contained in clauses (b) and (c) shall affect the right of the author in the work referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 13;”.

8. In section 18 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after the proviso, the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 18.

“Provided further that no such assignment shall be applied to any medium or mode of exploitation of the work which did not exist or was not in commercial use at the time when the assignment was made, unless the assignment specifically referred to such medium or mode of exploitation of the work:

Provided also that the author of the literary or musical work included in a cinematograph film shall not assign or waive the right to receive royalties to be shared on an equal basis with the assignee of copyright for the utilisation of such work in any form other than for the communication to the public of the work along with the cinematograph film in a cinema hall, except to the legal heirs of the authors or to a copyright society for collection and distribution and any agreement to contrary shall be void:

Provided also that the author of the literary or musical work included in the sound recording but not forming part of any cinematograph film shall not assign or waive the right to receive royalties to be shared on an equal basis with the assignee of copyright for any utilisation of such work except to the legal heirs of the authors or to a collecting society for collection and distribution and any assignment to the contrary shall be void.”.

Amendment
of section 19.

9. In section 19 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (3), for the words “royalty payable, if any”, the words “royalty and any other consideration payable” shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-section (7), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(8) The assignment of copyright in any work contrary to the terms and conditions of the rights already assigned to a copyright society in which the author of the work is a member shall be void.

(9) No assignment of copyright in any work to make a cinematograph film shall affect the right of the author of the work to claim an equal share of royalties and consideration payable in case of utilisation of the work in any form other than for the communication to the public of the work, along with the cinematograph film in a cinema hall.

(10) No assignment of the copyright in any work to make a sound recording which does not form part of any cinematograph film shall affect the right of the author of the work to claim an equal share of royalties and consideration payable for any utilisation of such work in any form.”

Amendment
of section
19A.

10. In section 19A of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (2), in the second proviso, for the words “Provided further that”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided further that, pending the disposal of an application for revocation of assignment under this sub-section, the Copyright Board may pass such order, as it deems fit regarding implementation of the terms and conditions of assignment including any consideration to be paid for the enjoyment of the rights assigned:—

Provided also that”;

(ii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) Every complaint received under sub-section (2) shall be dealt with by the Copyright Board as far as possible and efforts shall be made to pass the final order in the matter within a period of six months from the date of receipt of the complaint and any delay in compliance of the same, the Copyright Board shall record the reasons thereof.”.

Amendment
of section 21.

11. In section 21 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “the Registrar of Copyrights”, the words “the Registrar of Copyrights or by way of public notice” shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2A) The Registrar of Copyrights shall, within fourteen days from the publication of the notice in the Official Gazette, post the notice on the official website of the Copyright Office so as to remain in the public domain for a period of not less than three years.”.

12. In section 22 of the principal Act, the brackets and words “(other than a photograph)” shall be omitted. Amendment of section 22.
13. Section 25 of the principal Act shall be omitted. Omission of section 25.
14. In section 30 of the principal Act, for the words “writing signed by him”, the words “writing by him” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 30.
15. In section 30A of the principal Act and in its marginal heading, for the words, figures and letter, “section 19 and 19A”, the word and figures “section 19” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 30A.
16. In section 31 of the principal Act,— Amendment of section 31.
- (i) in sub-section (1),—
- (a) for the words “any Indian work”, the words “any work” shall be substituted;
- (b) for the words “licence to the complainant” the words “licence to such person or persons who, in the opinion of the Copyright Board, is or are qualified to do so” shall be substituted;
- (c) the *Explanation* shall be omitted;
- (ii) sub-section (2) shall be omitted.
17. In section 31A of the principal Act,— Amendment of section 31A.
- (i) in the marginal heading, for the words “Indian works”, the words “or published works” shall be substituted;
- (ii) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—
- “(1) Where, in the case of any unpublished work or any work published or communicated to the public and the work is withheld from the public in India, the author is dead or unknown or cannot be traced, or the owner of the copyright in such work cannot be found, any person may apply to the Copyright Board for a licence to publish or communicate to the public such work or a translation thereof in any language.”.
18. After section 31A of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely: — Insertion of new sections 31B, 31C, and 31D.
- “31B. (1) Any person working for the benefit of persons with disability on a profit basis or for business may apply to the Copyright Board, in such form and manner and accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed, for a compulsory licence to publish any work in which copyright subsists for the benefit of such persons, in a case to which clause (zb) of sub-section (1) of section 52 does not apply and the Copyright Board shall dispose of such application as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to dispose of such application within a period of two months from the date of receipt of the application. Compulsory licence for benefit of disabled.
- (2) The Copyright Board may, on receipt of an application under sub-section (1), inquire, or direct such inquiry as it considers necessary to establish the credentials of the applicant and satisfy itself that the application has been made in good faith.
- (3) If the Copyright Board is satisfied, after giving to the owners of rights in the work a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after holding such inquiry as it may deem necessary, that a compulsory licence needs to be issued to make the work available to the disabled, it may direct the Registrar of Copyrights to grant to the applicant such a licence to publish the work.
- (4) Every compulsory licence issued under this section shall specify the means and format of publication, the period during which the compulsory licence may be exercised and, in the case of issue of copies, the number of copies that may be issued including the rate or royalty:

Statutory
licence for
cover
versions.

Provided that where the Copyright Board has issued such a compulsory licence it may, on a further application and after giving reasonable opportunity to the owners of rights, extend the period of such compulsory licence and allow the issue of more copies as it may deem fit.

31C. (1) Any person desirous of making a cover version, being a sound recording in respect of any literary, dramatic or musical work, where sound recordings of that work have been made by or with the licence or consent of the owner of the right in the work, may do so subject to the provisions of this section:

Provided that such sound recordings shall be in the same medium as the last recording, unless the medium of the last recording is no longer in current commercial use.

(2) The person making the sound recordings shall give prior notice of his intention to make the sound recordings in the manner as may be prescribed, and provide in advance copies of all covers or labels with which the sound recordings are to be sold, and pay in advance, to the owner of rights in each work royalties in respect of all copies to be made by him, at the rate fixed by the Copyright Board in this behalf:

Provided that such sound recordings shall not be sold or issued in any form of packaging or with any cover or label which is likely to mislead or confuse the public as to their identity, and in particular shall not contain the name or depict in any way any performer of an earlier sound recording of the same work or any cinematograph film in which such sound recording was incorporated and, further, shall state on the cover that it is a cover version made under this section.

(3) The person making such sound recordings shall not make any alteration in the literary or musical work which has not been made previously by or with the consent of the owner of rights, or which is not technically necessary for the purpose of making the sound recordings:

Provided that such sound recordings shall not be made until the expiration of five calendar years after the end of the year in which the first sound recordings of the work was made.

(4) One royalty in respect of such sound recordings shall be paid for a minimum of fifty thousand copies of each work during each calendar year in which copies of it are made:

Provided that the Copyright Board may, by general order, fix a lower minimum in respect of works in a particular language or dialect having regard to the potential circulation of such works.

(5) The person making such sound recordings shall maintain such registers and books of account in respect thereof, including full details of existing stock as may be prescribed and shall allow the owner of rights or his duly authorised agent or representative to inspect all records and books of account relating to such sound recording:

Provided that if on a complaint brought before the Copyright Board to the effect that the owner of rights has not been paid in full for any sound recordings purporting to be made in pursuance of this section, the Copyright Board is, *prima facie*, satisfied that the complaint is genuine, it may pass an order *ex parte* directing the person making the sound recording to cease from making further copies and, after holding such inquiry as it considers necessary, make such further order as it may deem fit, including an order for payment of royalty.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section “cover version” means a sound recording made in accordance with this section.

31D. (1) Any broadcasting organisation desirous of communicating to the public by way of a broadcast or by way of performance of a literary or musical work and sound recording which has already been published may do so subject to the provisions of this section.

Statutory licence for broadcasting of literary and musical works and sound recording.

(2) The broadcasting organisation shall give prior notice, in such manner as may be prescribed, of its intention to broadcast the work stating the duration and territorial coverage of the broadcast, and shall pay to the owner of rights in each work royalties in the manner and at the rate fixed by the Copyright Board.

(3) The rates of royalty for radio broadcasting shall be different from television broadcasting and the Copyright Board shall fix separate rates for radio broadcasting and television broadcasting.

(4) In fixing the manner and the rate of royalty under sub-section (2), the Copyright Board may require the broadcasting organisation to pay an advance to the owners of rights.

(5) The names of the authors and the principal performers of the work shall, except in case of the broadcasting organisation communicating such work by way of performance, be announced with the broadcast.

(6) No fresh alteration to any literary or musical work, which is not technically necessary for the purpose of broadcasting, other than shortening the work for convenience of broadcast, shall be made without the consent of the owners of rights.

(7) The broadcasting organisation shall —

(a) maintain such records and books of account, and render to the owners of rights such reports and accounts; and

(b) allow the owner of rights or his duly authorised agent or representative to inspect all records and books of account relating to such broadcast,

in such manner as may be prescribed.

(8) Nothing in this section shall affect the operation of any licence issued or any agreement entered into before the commencement of the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012.”.

19. In section 33 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of section 33.

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words "provided further", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided further that the business of issuing or granting license in respect of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works incorporated in a cinematograph films or sound recordings shall be carried out only through a copyright society duly registered under this Act:

Provided also”;

(ii) after sub-section (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3A) The registration granted to a copyright society under sub-section (3) shall be for a period of five years and may be renewed from time to time before the end of every five years on a request in the prescribed form and the Central Government may renew the registration after considering the report of Registrar of Copyrights on the working of the copyright society under section 36:

Provided that the renewal of the registration of a copyright society shall be subject to the continued collective control of the copyright society being shared with the authors of works in their capacity as owners of copyright or of the right to receive royalty:

Provided further that every copyright society already registered before the coming into force of the copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012 shall get itself registered under this

Chapter within a period of one year from the date of commencement of the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012.”;

(iii) in sub-sections (4) and (5), for the words "owners of rights", the words "authors and other owners of right" shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-section (5), after the word "concerned" the words "or for non-compliance of sections 33A, sub-section (3) of section 35 and section 36 or any change carried out in the instrument by which the copyright society is established or incorporated and registered by the Central Government without prior notice to it" shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 33A.

20. After section 33 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Tariff Scheme by copyright societies.

“33A. (1) Every copyright society shall publish its tariff scheme in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Any person who is aggrieved by the tariff scheme may appeal to the Copyright Board and the Board may, if satisfied after holding such inquiry as it may consider necessary, make such orders as may be required to remove any unreasonable element, anomaly or inconsistency therein:

Provided that the aggrieved person shall pay to the copyright society any fee as may be prescribed that has fallen due before making an appeal to the Copyright Board and shall continue to pay such fee until the appeal is decided, and the Board shall not issue any order staying the collection of such fee pending disposal of the appeal:

Provided further that the Copyright Board may after hearing the parties fix an interim tariff and direct the aggrieved parties to make the payment accordingly pending disposal of the appeal.”.

Amendment of section 34.

21. In section 34 of the principal Act, for the words “owner of rights”, wherever they occur, the words “author and other owners of right” shall be substituted.

Omission of section 34A.

22. Section 34A of the principal Act shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 35.

23. In section 35 of the principal Act and its marginal heading,—

(a) for the words “owners of rights”, wherever they occur, the words “author and other owners of right” shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

(3) Every copyright society shall have a governing body with such number of persons elected from among the members of the society consisting of equal number of authors and owners of work for the purpose of the administration of the society as may be specified.

(4) All members of copyrights society shall enjoy equal membership rights and there shall be no discrimination between authors and owners of rights in the distribution of royalties.

Amendment of section 36A.

24. In section 36A of the principal Act,—

(a) for the words "performing rights society", the words "copyright society" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words, brackets and figures “the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1994”, the words, brackets and figures “the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012” shall be substituted.

38 of 1994.

Amendment of section 37.

25. In section 37 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(e) sells or gives on commercial rental or offer for sale or for such rental, any such sound recording or visual recording referred to in clause (c) or clause (d),”.

26. In section 38 of the principal Act, sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be omitted. Amendment of section 38.
27. After section 38 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new sections 38A and 38B.
- “38A. (1) Without prejudice to the rights conferred on authors, the performer’s right which is an exclusive right subject to the provisions of this Act to do or authorise for doing any of the following acts in respect of the performance or any substantial part thereof, namely:— Exclusive right of performers.
- (a) to make a sound recording or a visual recording of the performance, including—
- (i) reproduction of it in any material form including the storing of it in any medium by electronic or any other means;
- (ii) issuance of copies of it to the public not being copies already in circulation;
- (iii) communication of it to the public;
- (iv) selling or giving it on commercial rental or offer for sale or for commercial rental any copy of the recording;
- (b) to broadcast or communicate the performance to the public except where the performance is already broadcast.
- (2) Once a performer has, by written agreement, consented to the incorporation of his performance in a cinematograph film he shall not, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, object to the enjoyment by the producer of the film of the performer’s right in the same film:
- Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in this sub-section, the performer shall be entitled for royalties in case of making of the performances for commercial use.
- 38B. The performer of a performance shall, independently of his right after assignment, either wholly or partially of his right, have the right,— Moral rights of the performer.
- (a) to claim to be identified as the performer of his performance except where omission is dictated by the manner of the use of the performance; and
- (b) to restrain or claim damages in respect of any distortion, mutilation or other modification of his performance that would be prejudicial to his reputation.
- Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause, it is hereby clarified that mere removal of any portion of a performance for the purpose of editing, or to fit the recording within a limited duration, or any other modification required for purely technical reasons shall not be deemed to be prejudicial to the performer’s reputation.
28. For section 39A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— Substitution of a new section for section 39A.
- “39A. (1) Sections 18, 19, 30, 30A, 33, 33A, 34, 35, 36, 53, 55, 58, 63, 64, 65, 65A, 65B and 66 shall, with necessary adaptations and modifications, apply in relation to the broadcast reproduction right in any broadcast and the performer’s right in any performance as they apply in relation to copyright in a work: Certain provisions to apply in case of broadcast reproduction right and performer’s rights.
- Provided that where copyright or performer’s right subsists in respect of any work or performance that has been broadcast, no licence to reproduce such broadcast, shall be given without the consent of the owner of right or performer, as the case may be, or both of them:
- Provided further that the broadcast reproduction right or performer’s right shall not subsist in any broadcast or performance if that broadcast or performance is an infringement of the copyright in any work.

(2) The broadcast reproduction right or the performer's right shall not affect the separate copyright in any work in respect of which, the broadcast or the performance, as the case may be, is made."

Amendment
of section 40.

29. In section 40 of the principal Act, in the proviso, in clause (iii), after the words "the order relates", the words "but such a term of copyright shall not exceed the term of copyright provided under this Act" shall be inserted.

Amendment
of section
40A.

30. In section 40A of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (ii), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that it does not exceed the period provided under this Act;"

Amendment
of section 45.

31. In section 45 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), in the proviso,—

(i) for the words "relation to any goods", the words "relation to any goods or services" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words and figures "section 4 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958" the words and figures "section 3 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999" shall be substituted.

43 of 1958.
47 of 1999.

Amendment
of section 52.

32. In section 52 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

(a) a fair dealing with any work, not being a computer programme, for the purposes of—

(i) private or personal use, including research;

(ii) criticism or review, whether of that work or of any other work;

(iii) the reporting of current events and current affairs, including the reporting of a lecture delivered in public.

Explanation.—The storing of any work in any electronic medium for the purposes mentioned in this clause, including the incidental storage of any computer programme which is not itself an infringing copy for the said purposes, shall not constitute infringement of copyright."

(ii) for clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) the transient or incidental storage of a work or performance purely in the technical process of electronic transmission or communication to the public;

(c) transient or incidental storage of a work or performance for the purpose of providing electronic links, access or integration, where such links, access or integration has not been expressly prohibited by the right holder, unless the person responsible is aware or has reasonable grounds for believing that such storage is of an infringing copy:

Provided that if the person responsible for the storage of the copy has received a written complaint from the owner of copyright in the work, complaining that such transient or incidental storage is an infringement, such person responsible for the storage shall refrain from facilitating such access for a period of twenty-one days or till he receives an order from the competent court refraining from facilitating access and in case no such order is received before the expiry of such period of twenty-one days, he may continue to provide the facility of such access;

(d) the reproduction of any work for the purpose of a judicial proceeding or for the purpose of a report of a judicial proceeding;

(e) the reproduction or publication of any work prepared by the Secretariat of a Legislature or, where the Legislature consists of two Houses, by the Secretariat of either House of the Legislature, exclusively for the use of the members of that Legislature;”;

(f) the reproduction of any work in a certified copy made or supplied in accordance with any law for the time being in force;

(g) the reading or recitation in public of reasonable extracts from a published literary or dramatic work;

(h) the publication in a collection, mainly composed of non-copyright matter, *bona fide* intended for instructional use, and so described in the title and in any advertisement issued by or on behalf of the publisher, of short passages from published literary or dramatic works, not themselves published for such use in which copyright subsists:

Provided that not more than two such passages from works by the same author are published by the same publisher during any period of five years.

Explanation.—In the case of a work of joint authorship, references in this clause to passages from works shall include references to passages from works by any one or more of the authors of those passages or by any one or more of those authors in collaboration with any other person;

(i) the reproduction of any work—

(i) by a teacher or a pupil in the course of instruction; or

(ii) as part of the questions to be answered in an examination; or

(iii) in answers to such questions;

(j) the performance, in the course of the activities of an educational institution, of a literary, dramatic or musical work by the staff and students of the institution, or of a cinematograph film or a sound recording if the audience is limited to such staff and students, the parents and guardians of the students and persons connected with the activities of the institution or the communication to such an audience of a cinematograph film or sound recording;”;

(iii) for clause (n), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(n) the storing of a work in any medium by electronic means by a non-commercial public library, for preservation if the library already possesses a non-digital copy of the work;”;

(iv) in clause (o), for the words “public library”, the words, “non-commercial public library” shall be substituted;

(v) after clause (v), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(w) the making of a three-dimensional object from a two-dimensional artistic work, such as a technical drawing, for the purposes of industrial application of any purely functional part of a useful device;

(vi) in clause (y), for the words “dramatic or”, the words “dramatic, artistic or” shall be substituted;

(vii) after clause (za) and the *Explanation* thereunder, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“(zb) the adaptation, reproduction, issue of copies or communication to the public of any work in any accessible format, by—

(i) any person to facilitate persons with disability to access to works including sharing with any person with disability of such accessible format for private or personal use, educational purpose or research; or

(ii) any organisation working for the benefit of the persons with disabilities in case the normal format prevents the enjoyment of such works by such persons:

Provided that the copies of the works in such accessible format are made available to the persons with disabilities on a non-profit basis but to recover only the cost of production:

Provided further that the organisation shall ensure that the copies of works in such accessible format are used only by persons with disabilities and takes reasonable steps to prevent its entry into ordinary channels of business.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, “any organisation” includes an organisation registered under section 12A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and working for the benefit of persons with disability or recognised under Chapter X of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 or receiving grants from the government for facilitating access to persons with disabilities or an educational institution or library or archives recognised by the Government.” 43 of 1961. 1 of 1996.

(zc) the importation of copies of any literary or artistic work, such as labels, company logos or promotional or explanatory material, that is purely incidental to other goods or products being imported lawfully.”

Omission of section 52B.

33. Section 52B of the principal Act shall be omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 53.

34. For section 53 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Importation of infringing copies.

“53. (1) The owner of any right conferred by this Act in respect of any work or any performance embodied in such work, or his duly authorised agent, may give notice in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, or to any other officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Board of Excise and Customs,—

(a) that he is the owner of the said right, with proof thereof; and

(b) that he requests the Commissioner for a period specified in the notice, which shall not exceed one year, to treat infringing copies of the work as prohibited goods, and that infringing copies of the work are expected to arrive in India at a time and a place specified in the notice.

(2) The Commissioner, after scrutiny of the evidence furnished by the owner of the right and on being satisfied may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), treat infringing copies of the work as prohibited goods that have been imported into India, excluding goods in transit:

Provided that the owner of the work deposits such amount as the Commissioner may require as security having regard to the likely expenses on demurrage, cost of storage and compensation to the importer in case it is found that the works are not infringing copies.

(3) When any goods treated as prohibited under sub-section (2) have been detained, the Customs Officer detaining them shall inform the importer as well as the person who gave notice under sub-section (1) of the detention of such goods within forty-eight hours of their detention.

(4) The Customs Officer shall release the goods, and they shall no longer be treated as prohibited goods, if the person who gave notice under sub-section (1) does not produce any order from a court having jurisdiction as to the temporary or permanent disposal of such goods within fourteen days from the date of their detention.”

35. In section 55 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the portion beginning with the words “a name purporting to be” and ending with the words “as the case may be, appears”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment
of section 55.

“or, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 13, a cinematograph film or sound recording, a name purporting to be that of the author, or the publisher, as the case may be, of that work, appears”.

36. In section 57 of the principal Act,—

Amendment
of section 57.

(i) in sub-section (1), in clause (b), the words “which is done before the expiration of the term of copyright” shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), the words “other than the right to claim authorship of the work” shall be omitted.

37. After section 65 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of
new sections
65A and 65B.

“65A. (1) Any person who circumvents an effective technological measure applied for the purpose of protecting any of the rights conferred by this Act, with the intention of infringing such rights, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Protection of
technological
measures.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall prevent any person from,—

(a) doing anything referred to therein for a purpose not expressly prohibited by this Act:

Provided that any person facilitating circumvention by another person of a technological measure for such a purpose shall maintain a complete record of such other person including his name, address and all relevant particulars necessary to identify him and the purpose for which he has been facilitated; or

(b) doing anything necessary to conduct encryption research using a lawfully obtained encrypted copy; or

(c) conducting any lawful investigation; or

(d) doing anything necessary for the purpose of testing the security of a computer system or a computer network with the authorisation of its owner; or

(e) operator; or

(f) doing anything necessary to circumvent technological measures intended for identification or surveillance of a user; or

(g) taking measures necessary in the interest of national security.

65B. Any person, who knowingly,—

Protection of
Rights
Management
Information.

(i) removes or alters any rights management information without authority, or

(ii) distributes, imports for distribution, broadcasts or communicates to the public, without authority, copies of any work, or performance knowing that electronic rights management information has been removed or altered without authority,

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine:

Provided that if the rights management information has been tampered with in any work, the owner of copyright in such work may also avail of civil remedies provided under Chapter XII against the persons indulging in such acts.”.

Amendment
of section 66.

38. In section 66 of the principal Act, after the words “delivered up to the owner of the copyright,” the words “or may make such order as it may deem fit regarding the disposal of such copies or plates” shall be inserted.

Amendment
of section 78.

39. In section 78 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

(a) the salaries and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service of the chairman and other members of the Copyright Board under sub-section (2) of section 11;

(ii) after clause (c), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(cA) the form and manner in which an organisation may apply to the Copyright Board for compulsory licence for disabled and the fee which may accompany such application under sub-section (1) of section 31B;

(cB) the manner in which a person making sound recording may give prior notice of his intention to make sound recording under sub-section (2) of section 31C;

(cC) the register and books of account and the details of existing stock which a person making sound recording may maintain under sub-section (5) of section 31C;

(cD) the manner in which prior notice may be given by a broadcasting organisation under sub-section (2) of section 31D;

(cE) the reports and accounts which may be maintained under clause (a), and the inspection of records and books of account which may be made under clause (b) of sub-section (7) of section 31D;”;

(iii) after clause (cc), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ccA) the manner in which a copyright society may publish its Tariff Scheme under sub-section (1) of section 33A;

(ccB) the fee which is to be paid before filing an appeal to the Copyright Board under sub-section (2) of section 33A;”;

(ccC) the form of application for renewal of registration of a copyright society and the fee which may accompany such application under sub-section (3A) of section 33;

(iv) clause (db) shall be omitted.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2012

AN

ACT

to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012. Short title and commencement

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

29 of 2007.

2. In the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, for the words “certain institutions of technology”, the words “certain institutions of technology, science education and research” shall be substituted. Amendment of long title.

3. In section 1 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “National Institutes of Technology”, the words “National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 1.

4. In section 2 of the principal Act, for the words “the Schedule”, the words “the First Schedule and the Second Schedule” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 2.

Amendment of
section 3.

5. In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (c), for the words “the Schedule” at both the places where they occur, the words “the First Schedule and the Second Schedule” shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (d), after the word and figures “section 30”, the words, brackets, figures and letter “or sub-section (I) of section 30A, as the case may be,” shall be inserted;

(iii) in clause (g), for the words “the Schedule”, the words “the First Schedule and the Second Schedule” shall be substituted;

(iv) in clause (k), for the words “the Schedule”, the words “the First Schedule and the Second Schedule” shall be substituted;

(v) in clause (m), for the words “the Schedule”, the words “the First Schedule and the Second Schedule” shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 4.

6. In section 4 of the principal Act, in sub-section (I), for the words, “the Schedule” the words “the First Schedule and the Second Schedule” shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 6.

7. In section 6 of the principal Act, in sub-section (I), in clause (h), the words “and the Deputy Director” shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 11.

8. In section 11 of the principal Act,—

(i) for the word “Institute” wherever it occurs, the words “Institute mentioned in the First Schedule” shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (e), the word “and” occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(iii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(g) the Director of the Indian Institute of Technology in whose zone the Institute is located, or his nominee, not below the rank of a Professor.”.

Insertion of
new section
11A.

9. After section 11 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Board of
Institutes of
Second
Schedule.

“11A. The Board of every Institute mentioned in the Second Schedule shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Chairperson to be nominated by the Visitor;

(b) Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Government of India, or his nominee not below the rank of the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, *ex officio*;

(c) Director of the Institute, *ex officio*;

(d) Director of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, *ex officio*;

(e) Director of one of the Indian Institutes of Technology, to be nominated by the Central Government;

(f) two Secretaries to the Government of India, to be nominated by the Central Government representing its Scientific or Industrial Ministries;

(g) Chief Secretary of the State in which the Institute is located, or his nominee not below the rank of the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, *ex officio*;

(h) two professors of the Institute to be nominated by the Senate;

(i) two eminent scientists, to be nominated by the Council, having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, engineering or science, one of whom shall be a woman; and

(j) Financial Advisor, Ministry of Human Resource Development, *ex officio*.”.

10. In section 12 of the principal Act,—
- Amendment of section 12.
- (i) in clause (c), after the figures "11", the words, brackets, letters and figures "and clause (h) of section 11A" shall be inserted;
- (ii) in clause (d), after the word and figures "section 11", the words, figures and letter "or section 11A, as the case may be," shall be inserted;
- (iii) in clause (f), after the figures "11", the words, brackets, letters and figures "and clauses (c) and (h) of section 11A" shall be inserted.
11. In section 17 of the principal Act,—
- Amendment of section 17.
- (a) in sub-section (1), the words "and Deputy Director" shall be omitted;
- (b) for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—
- "(5) The Deputy Director of every Institute shall be appointed in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may be laid down by the Statutes and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes or by the Director."
12. In section 24 of the principal Act, the words "and Deputy Director" shall omitted.
- Amendment of section 24.
13. In section 30 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the word "Schedule", the words "First Schedule" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of section 30.
14. After section 30 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
- Insertion of new section 30A.
- "30A. (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, there shall be established for all the Institutes specified in column 3 of the Second Schedule, a central body to be called the Council.
- (2) The Council under sub-section (1) shall consist of the following members, namely:—
- (a) the Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the technical education, *ex officio*, Chairman;
- (b) the Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the technical education, *ex officio*, Vice-Chairman;
- (c) the Chairperson of every Board of the Institutes mentioned in the Second Schedule, *ex officio*;
- (d) the Director of every Institute mentioned in the Second Schedule, *ex officio*;
- (e) the Chairman, University Grants Commission, *ex officio*;
- (f) the Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, *ex officio*;
- (g) four Secretaries to the Government of India to represent the Ministries or Departments of the Central Government dealing with bio-technology, atomic energy, information technology and space, *ex officio*;
- (h) the Chairman, Defence Research and Development Organisation, *ex officio*;
- (i) not less than three, but not more than five persons to be nominated by the Visitor, at least one of whom shall be a woman, having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, industry, science or technology;
- Establishment of Council for the Institutes of Second Schedule.

(j) three members of Parliament, of whom two shall be chosen by the House of the People and one by the Council of States:

Provided that the office of member of the Council shall not disqualify its holder for being chosen as or for being, a member of either House of Parliament;

(k) two Secretaries to the State Government, from amongst the Ministries or Departments of that Government dealing with technical education where the Institute is located, *ex officio*;

(l) Financial Adviser, dealing with the Human Resource Development Ministry or Departments of that Government dealing with technical education where the Institute is located, *ex officio*; and

(m) one officer not below the rank of the Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the scientific or technical education, *ex officio*, Member-Secretary.”.

Amendment
of section 31.

15. In section 31 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after the word and figures “section 30”, the words, brackets, letters and figures “and clause (j) of sub-section (2) of section 30A” shall be inserted.

Amendment
of section 37.

16. In section 37 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (a), after the words “every Institute”, the words “mentioned in the First Schedule” shall be inserted;

(ii) after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(c) recruitment process and disciplinary proceedings, which had commenced before the commencement of the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012, shall be completed, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with the relevant provisions in force immediately before such commencement.

Explanation.—Recruitment process for a post may be taken to have commenced from the date of publication of the advertisement inviting application for the post, and disciplinary proceedings against an employee of the Institute may be taken to have commenced on the date of issue of charge sheet for major penalty or show cause notice for minor penalty to such employee;

(d) all matters, which are meant to be provided through Statutes and Ordinances under sections 25 and 27, respectively, shall, till such Statutes and Ordinances are made, be governed, *mutatis mutandis*, by the corresponding provisions in force immediately before the commencement of this Act.”.

Transitional
provisions in
respect of
Institutes of
Second
Schedule.

17. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act—

(a) the Board of every Institute specified in the Second Schedule functioning as such immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to so function until a new Board is constituted for that Institute under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Board under this Act, members of the Board holding office before such constitution shall cease to hold office;

(b) every Senate constituted in relation to every Institute before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be the Senate constituted under this Act unless a Senate is constituted under this Act for that Institute but on the constitution of new Senate under this Act, members of the Senate holding office before such constitution shall cease to hold office.

Power to
remove
difficulties.

18. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012, the Central Government may, by

order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

19. (1) The Schedule to the principal Act shall be numbered as the First Schedule and in the First Schedule as so numbered, after Sl. No. 20 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment
of Schedule.

21.	National Institute of Technology, Goa, Society	National Institute of Technology, Goa.
22.	National Institute of Technology, Puducherry Society	National Institute of Technology, Puducherry.
23.	National Institute of Technology, Delhi Society	National Institute of Technology, Delhi
24.	National Institute of Technology, Sumari (Srinagar), Uttarakhand Society	National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand.
25.	National Institute of Technology, Sohra (Meghalaya) Society	National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya
26.	National Institute of Technology, Mizoram Society	National Institute of Technology, Mizoram
27.	National Institute of Technology, Manipur Society	National Institute of Technology, Manipur.
28.	National Institute of Technology, Nagaland Society	National Institute of Technology, Nagaland
29.	National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh Society	National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh
30.	National Institute of Technology, Sikkim	National Institute of Technology, Sikkim."

(2) After the First Schedule as so numbered, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See sections 3(g), (m), 4(1) and 11A]

LIST OF INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION RESEARCH

Sl. No.	Society	Corresponding Institute
1	2	3
1.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata Society	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata.
2.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune Society	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune
3.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali Society	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali.
4.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal Society	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal
5.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram Society	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram."

THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY
EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2012

AN

ACT

to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2012. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

35 of 2009.

2. In the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 1, after sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 1.

“(4) Subject to the provisions of articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, the provisions of this Act shall apply to conferment of rights on children to free and compulsory education.

(5) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathshalas and educational institutions primarily imparting religious instruction.”.

Amendment
of section 2.

3. In the principal Act, in section 2,—

(a) in clause (d), after the word "means", the words "a child with disability or" shall be inserted;

(b) after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(ee) "child with disability" includes,—

(A) a child with "disability" as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;

1 of 1996.

(B) a child, being a person with disability as defined in clause (j) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999;

44 of 1999.

(C) a child with "severe disability" as defined in clause (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

44 of 1999.

Amendment
of section 3.

4. In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

(1) Every child of the age of six to fourteen years, including a child referred to in clause (d) or clause (e) of section 2, shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education.

(b) in sub-section (2), the proviso shall be omitted;

(c) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(3) A child with disability referred to in sub-clause (A) of clause (ee) of section 2 shall, without prejudice to the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, and a child referred to in sub-clauses (B) and (C) of clause (ee) of section 2, have the same rights to pursue free and compulsory elementary education which children with disabilities have under the provisions of Chapter V of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995:

1 of 1996.

Provided that a child with "multiple disabilities" referred to in clause (h) and a child with "severe disability" referred to in clause (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 may also have the right to opt for home-based education.'

44 of 1999.

Amendment
of section 21.

5. In section 21 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the School Management Committee constituted under sub-section (1) in respect of,—

(a) a school established and administered by minority whether based on religion or language; and

(b) all other aided schools as defined in sub-section (ii) of clause (n) of section 2,

shall perform advisory function only."

Amendment
of section 22.

6. In section 22 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "School Management Committee, constituted", the words "School Management Committee, except the School Management Committee in respect of a school established and administered by minority, whether based on religion or language and an aided school as defined in sub-clause (ii) of clause (n) of section 2, constituted" shall be substituted.

7. In section 25 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “Within six months”, the words “Within three years” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 25.

8. After section 38 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 39.

“39. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulty: Power of Central Government to remove difficulties.

Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of three years from the commencement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2012.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.”

THE CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (RESERVATION IN ADMISSION) (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2012

AN

ACT

to amend the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2012. Short title.

5 of 2007. 2. In section 2 of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after clause (i), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 2.

‘(ia) “specified north-eastern region” means the area comprising of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and the tribal areas of Assam referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution;

(ib) “State seats”, in relation to a Central Educational Institution, means such seats, if any, out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study or faculty as

are earmarked to be filled from amongst the eligible students of the State in which such institution is situated;’.

Amendment
of section 3.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act, the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the State seats, if any, in a Central Educational Institution situated in the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution shall be governed by such reservation policy for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes, as may be specified, by notification in the Official Gazette, by the Government of the State where such institution is situated:

Provided further that if there are no State seats in a Central Educational Institution and the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes exceed the percentage specified under clause (i) or the seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes exceed the percentage specified under clause (ii) or the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes taken together exceed the sum of percentages specified under clauses (i) and (ii), but such seats are—

(a) less than fifty per cent. of the annual permitted strength on the date immediately preceding the date of commencement of this Act, the total percentage of the seats required to be reserved for the Other Backward Classes under clause (iii) shall be restricted to the extent such sum of percentages specified under clauses (i) and (ii) falls short of fifty per cent. of the annual permitted strength;

(b) more than fifty per cent. of the annual permitted strength on the date immediately preceding the date of commencement of this Act, in that case no seat shall be reserved for the Other Backward Classes under clause (iii) but the extent of the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall not be reduced in respect of Central Educational Institutions in the specified north-eastern region.”.

Amendment
of section 4.

4. In section 4 of the principal Act, clause (a) shall be omitted.

Amendment
of section 5.

5. In section 5 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "number of such seats available", the words "number of such seats available or actually filled, whichever be less," shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "three years", the words "six years" shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 6.

6. In section 6 of the principal Act, for the figures "2007", the figures "2008" shall be substituted.

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012

ARRANGEMENT OF

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.

CHAPTER II

SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN

A.—PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

3. Penetrative sexual assault.
4. Punishment for penetrative sexual assault.

B.—AGGRAVATED PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

5. Aggravated penetrative sexual assault.
6. Punishment for aggravated penetrative sexual assault.

C.—SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

7. Sexual assault.
8. Punishment for sexual assault.

D.—AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

9. Aggravated sexual assault.
10. Punishment for aggravated sexual assault.

E.—SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

11. Sexual harassment.
12. Punishment for sexual harassment.

CHAPTER III

USING CHILD FOR PORNOGRAPHIC PURPOSES AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

13. Use of child for pornographic purposes.
14. Punishment for using child for pornographic purposes.
15. Punishment for storage of pornographic material involving child.

CHAPTER IV

ABETMENT OF AND ATTEMPT TO COMMIT AN OFFENCE

16. Abetment of an offence.
17. Punishment for abetment.
18. Punishment for attempt to commit an offence.

CHAPTER V

PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING OF CASES

19. Reporting of offences.
20. Obligation of media, studio and photographic facilities to report cases.
21. Punishment for failure to report or record a case.
22. Punishment for false complaint or false information.
23. Procedure for media.

CHAPTER VI

PROCEDURES FOR RECORDING STATEMENT OF THE CHILD

24. Recording of statement of a child.
25. Recording of statement of a child by Magistrate.
26. Additional provisions regarding statement to be recorded.
27. Medical examination of a child.

CHAPTER VII

SPECIAL COURTS

28. Designation of Special Courts.
29. Presumption as to certain offences.
30. Presumption of culpable mental state.
31. Application of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to proceedings before a Special Court.
32. Special Public Prosecutors.

CHAPTER VIII

PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF SPECIAL COURTS AND RECORDING EVIDENCE

33. Procedure and powers of Special Court.
34. Procedure in case of commission of offence by child and determination of age by Special Court.
35. Period for recording of evidence of child and disposal of case.
36. Child not to see accused at the time of testifying.
37. Trials to be conducted *in camera*.
38. Assistance of an interpreter or expert while recording evidence of child.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

39. Guidelines for child to take assistance of experts, etc.
40. Right of child to take assistance of legal practitioner.
41. Provisions of sections 3 to 13 not to apply in certain cases.
42. Alternative punishment.
43. Public awareness about Act.
44. Monitoring of implementation of Act.
45. Power to make rules.
46. Power to remove difficulties.

THE SCHEDULE.

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES

ACT, 2012

(AS PASSED BY THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

AN

ACT

to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS clause (3) of article 15 of the Constitution, *inter alia*, empowers the State to make special provisions for children;

AND WHEREAS, the Government of India has acceded on the 11th December, 1992 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, which has prescribed a set of standards to be followed by all State parties in securing the best interests of the child;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the proper development of the child that his or her right to privacy and confidentiality be protected and respected by every person by all means and through all stages of a judicial process involving the child;

AND WHEREAS it is imperative that the law operates in a manner that the best interest and well being of the child are regarded as being of paramount importance at every stage, to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child;

AND WHEREAS the State parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child are required to undertake all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent—

- (a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials;

And whereas sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children are heinous crimes and need to be effectively addressed.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

(2) It extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, —

(a) "aggravated penetrative sexual assault" has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 5;

(b) "aggravated sexual assault" has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 9;

(c) "armed forces or security forces" means armed forces of the Union or security forces or police forces, as specified in the Schedule;

(d) "child" means any person below the age of eighteen years;

(e) "domestic relationship" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (f) of section 2 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005;

43 of 2005.

(f) "penetrative sexual assault" has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 3;

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(h) "religious institution" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988;

41 of 1988.

(i) "sexual assault" has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 7;

(j) "sexual harassment" has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 11;

(k) "shared household" means a household where the person charged with the offence lives or has lived at any time in a domestic relationship with the child;

(l) "Special Court" means a court designated as such under section 28;

(m) "Special Public Prosecutor" means a Public Prosecutor appointed under section 32.

(2) The words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the Information Technology Act, 2000 shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the said Codes or the Acts.

45 of 1860.
2 of 1974.
56 of 2000.
21 of 2000.

CHAPTER II

SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN

A.—PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

Penetrative
sexual assault.

3. A person is said to commit "penetrative sexual assault" if—

(a) he penetrates his penis, to any extent, into the vagina, mouth, urethra or anus of a child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; or

(b) he inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of the child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; or

(c) he manipulates any part of the body of the child so as to cause penetration into the vagina, urethra, anus or any part of body of the child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; or

(d) he applies his mouth to the penis, vagina, anus, urethra of the child or makes the child to do so to such person or any other person.

4. Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment
for
penetrative
sexual assault.

B.—AGGRAVATED PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

5. (a) Whoever, being a police officer, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child —

Aggravated
penetrative
sexual assault.

(i) within the limits of the police station or premises at which he is appointed; or

(ii) in the premises of any station house, whether or not situated in the police station, to which he is appointed; or

(iii) in the course of his duties or otherwise; or

(iv) where he is known as, or identified as, a police officer; or

(b) whoever being a member of the armed forces or security forces commits penetrative sexual assault on a child—

(i) within the limits of the area to which the person is deployed; or

(ii) in any areas under the command of the forces or armed forces; or

(iii) in the course of his duties or otherwise; or

(iv) where the said person is known or identified as a member of the security or armed forces; or

(c) whoever being a public servant commits penetrative sexual assault on a child; or

(d) whoever being on the management or on the staff of a jail, remand home, protection home, observation home, or other place of custody or care and protection established by or under any law for the time being in force, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child, being inmate of such jail, remand home, protection home, observation home, or other place of custody or care and protection; or

(e) whoever being on the management or staff of a hospital, whether Government or private, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in that hospital; or

(f) whoever being on the management or staff of an educational institution or religious institution, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in that institution; or

(g) whoever commits gang penetrative sexual assault on a child.

Explanation.—when a child is subjected to sexual assault by one or more persons of a group in furtherance of their common intention, each of such persons shall be deemed to have committed gang penetrative sexual assault within the meaning of this clause and each of such person shall be liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone; or

(h) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child using deadly weapons, fire, heated substance or corrosive substance; or

(i) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault causing grievous hurt or causing bodily harm and injury to the sexual organs of the child; or

(j) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child, which—

(i) physically incapacitates the child or causes the child to become mentally ill as defined under clause (l) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987 or causes impairment of any kind so as to render the child unable to perform regular tasks, temporarily or permanently; or 14 of 1987.

(ii) in the case of female child, makes the child pregnant as a consequence of sexual assault;

(iii) inflicts the child with Human Immunodeficiency Virus or any other life threatening disease or infection which may either temporarily or permanently impair the child by rendering him physically incapacitated, or mentally ill to perform regular tasks; or

(k) whoever, taking advantage of a child's mental or physical disability, commits penetrative sexual assault on the child; or

(l) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on the child more than once or repeatedly; or

(m) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child below twelve years; or

(n) whoever being a relative of the child through blood or adoption or marriage or guardianship or in foster care or having a domestic relationship with a parent of the child or who is living in the same or shared household with the child, commits penetrative sexual assault on such child; or

(o) whoever being, in the ownership, or management, or staff, of any institution providing services to the child, commits penetrative sexual assault on the child; or

(p) whoever being in a position of trust or authority of a child commits penetrative sexual assault on the child in an institution or home of the child or anywhere else; or

(q) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child knowing the child is pregnant; or

(r) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and attempts to murder the child; or

(s) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in the course of communal or sectarian violence; or

(t) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and who has been previously convicted of having committed any offence under this Act or any sexual offence punishable under any other law for the time being in force; or

(u) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and makes the child to strip or parade naked in public,

is said to commit aggravated penetrative sexual assault.

Punishment
for aggravated
penetrative
sexual assault.

6. Whoever, commits aggravated penetrative sexual assault, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.

C.—SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

Sexual assault.

7. Whoever, with sexual intent touches the vagina, penis, anus or breast of the child or makes the child touch the vagina, penis, anus or breast of such person or any other person, or does any other act with sexual intent which involves physical contact without penetration is said to commit sexual assault.

8. Whoever, commits sexual assault, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine. Punishment for sexual assault.

D.—AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

9. (a) Whoever, being a police officer, commits sexual assault on a child— Aggravated sexual assault.
- (i) within the limits of the police station or premises where he is appointed; or
 - (ii) in the premises of any station house whether or not situated in the police station to which he is appointed; or
 - (iii) in the course of his duties or otherwise; or
 - (iv) where he is known as, or identified as a police officer; or
- (b) whoever, being a member of the armed forces or security forces, commits sexual assault on a child—
- (i) within the limits of the area to which the person is deployed; or
 - (ii) in any areas under the command of the security or armed forces; or
 - (iii) in the course of his duties or otherwise; or
 - (iv) where he is known or identified as a member of the security or armed forces; or
- (c) whoever being a public servant commits sexual assault on a child; or
- (d) whoever being on the management or on the staff of a jail, or remand home or protection home or observation home, or other place of custody or care and protection established by or under any law for the time being in force commits sexual assault on a child being inmate of such jail or remand home or protection home or observation home or other place of custody or care and protection; or
- (e) whoever being on the management or staff of a hospital, whether Government or private, commits sexual assault on a child in that hospital; or
- (f) whoever being on the management or staff of an educational institution or religious institution, commits sexual assault on a child in that institution; or
- (g) whoever commits gang sexual assault on a child.
- Explanation.*—when a child is subjected to sexual assault by one or more persons of a group in furtherance of their common intention, each of such persons shall be deemed to have committed gang sexual assault within the meaning of this clause and each of such person shall be liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone; or
- (h) whoever commits sexual assault on a child using deadly weapons, fire, heated substance or corrosive substance; or
- (i) whoever commits sexual assault causing grievous hurt or causing bodily harm and injury or injury to the sexual organs of the child; or
- (j) whoever commits sexual assault on a child, which—
- (i) physically incapacitates the child or causes the child to become mentally ill as defined under clause (l) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987 or causes impairment of any kind so as to render the child unable to perform regular tasks, temporarily or permanently; or
 - (ii) inflicts the child with Human Immunodeficiency Virus or any other life threatening disease or infection which may either temporarily or permanently impair the child by rendering him physically incapacitated, or mentally ill to perform regular tasks; or

(k) whoever, taking advantage of a child's mental or physical disability, commits sexual assault on the child; or

(l) whoever commits sexual assault on the child more than once or repeatedly; or

(m) whoever commits sexual assault on a child below twelve years; or

(n) whoever, being a relative of the child through blood or adoption or marriage or guardianship or in foster care, or having domestic relationship with a parent of the child, or who is living in the same or shared household with the child, commits sexual assault on such child; or

(o) whoever, being in the ownership or management or staff, of any institution providing services to the child, commits sexual assault on the child in such institution; or

(p) whoever, being in a position of trust or authority of a child, commits sexual assault on the child in an institution or home of the child or anywhere else; or

(q) whoever commits sexual assault on a child knowing the child is pregnant; or

(r) whoever commits sexual assault on a child and attempts to murder the child; or

(s) whoever commits sexual assault on a child in the course of communal or sectarian violence; or

(t) whoever commits sexual assault on a child and who has been previously convicted of having committed any offence under this Act or any sexual offence punishable under any other law for the time being in force; or

(u) whoever commits sexual assault on a child and makes the child to strip or parade naked in public,
is said to commit aggravated sexual assault.

Punishment
for aggravated
sexual assault.

10. Whoever, commits aggravated sexual assault shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

E.—SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

Sexual
harassment.

11. A person is said to commit sexual harassment upon a child when such person with sexual intent,—

(i) utters any word or makes any sound, or makes any gesture or exhibits any object or part of body with the intention that such word or sound shall be heard, or such gesture or object or part of body shall be seen by the child; or

(ii) makes a child exhibit his body or any part of his body so as it is seen by such person or any other person; or

(iii) shows any object to a child in any form or media for pornographic purposes; or

(iv) repeatedly or constantly follows or watches or contacts a child either directly or through electronic, digital or any other means; or

(v) threatens to use, in any form of media, a real or fabricated depiction through electronic, film or digital or any other mode, of any part of the body of the child or the involvement of the child in a sexual act; or

(vi) entices a child for pornographic purposes or gives gratification therefor.

Explanation.—Any question which involves “sexual intent” shall be a question of fact.

Punishment
for sexual
harassment.

12. Whoever, commits sexual harassment upon a child shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

CHAPTER III

USING CHILD FOR PORNOGRAPHIC PURPOSES AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

Use of child for
pornographic
purposes.

13. Whoever, uses a child in any form of media (including programme or advertisement telecast by television channels or internet or any other electronic form or printed form, whether or not such programme or advertisement is intended for personal use or for distribution), for the purposes of sexual gratification, which includes—

(a) representation of the sexual organs of a child;

(b) usage of a child engaged in real or simulated sexual acts (with or without penetration);

(c) the indecent or obscene representation of a child,

shall be guilty of the offence of using a child for pornographic purposes.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression “use a child” shall include involving a child through any medium like print, electronic, computer or any other technology for preparation, production, offering, transmitting, publishing, facilitation and distribution of the pornographic material.

14. (1) Whoever, uses a child or children for pornographic purposes shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine and in the event of second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and also be liable to fine.

Punishment for using child for pornographic purposes.

(2) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 3, by directly participating in pornographic acts, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 5, by directly participating in pornographic acts, he shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.

(4) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 7, by directly participating in pornographic acts, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than six years but which may extend to eight years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(5) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 9, by directly participating in pornographic acts, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than eight years but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

15. Any person, who stores, for commercial purposes any pornographic material in any form involving a child shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Punishment for storage of pornographic material involving child.

CHAPTER IV

ABETMENT OF AND ATTEMPT TO COMMIT AN OFFENCE

16. A person abets an offence, who—

Abetment of an offence.

First.—Instigates any person to do that offence; or

Secondly.—Engages with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that offence, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that offence; or

Thirdly.—Intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that offence.

Explanation I.—A person who, by wilful misrepresentation, or by wilful concealment of a material fact, which he is bound to disclose, voluntarily causes or procures, or attempts to cause or procure a thing to be done, is said to instigate the doing of that offence.

Explanation II.—Whoever, either prior to or at the time of commission of an act, does anything in order to facilitate the commission of that act, and thereby facilitates the commission thereof, is said to aid the doing of that act.

Explanation III.—Whoever employ, harbours, receives or transports a child, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position, vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of any offence under this Act, is said to aid the doing of that act.

17. Whoever abets any offence under this Act, if the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment, shall be punished with punishment provided for that offence.

Punishment for abetment.

Explanation.—An act or offence is said to be committed in consequence of abetment, when it is committed in consequence of the instigation, or in pursuance of the conspiracy or with the aid, which constitutes the abetment.

18. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Act or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt, does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the imprisonment for life or, as the case

Punishment for attempt to commit an offence.

may be, one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence or with fine or with both.

CHAPTER V

PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING OF CASES

Reporting of offences.

19. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any person (including the child), who has apprehension that an offence under this Act is likely to be committed or has knowledge that such an offence has been committed, he shall provide such information to,—

- (a) the Special Juvenile Police Unit; or
- (b) the local police.

(2) Every report given under sub-section (1) shall be—

- (a) ascribed an entry number and recorded in writing;
- (b) be read over to the informant;
- (c) shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Police Unit.

(3) Where the report under sub-section (1) is given by a child, the same shall be recorded under sub-section (2) in a simple language so that the child understands contents being recorded.

(4) In case contents are being recorded in the language not understood by the child or wherever it is deemed necessary, a translator or an interpreter, having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, shall be provided to the child if he fails to understand the same.

(5) Where the Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police is satisfied that the child against whom an offence has been committed is in need of care and protection, then, it shall, after recording the reasons in writing, make immediate arrangement to give him such care and protection (including admitting the child into shelter home or to the nearest hospital) within twenty-four hours of the report, as may be prescribed.

(6) The Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police shall, without unnecessary delay but within a period of twenty-four hours, report the matter to the Child Welfare Committee and the Special Court or where no Special Court has been designated, to the Court of Session, including need of the child for care and protection and steps taken in this regard.

(7) No person shall incur any liability, whether civil or criminal, for giving the information in good faith for the purpose of sub-section (1).

Obligation of media, studio and photographic facilities to report cases.

20. Any personnel of the media or hotel or lodge or hospital or club or studio or photographic facilities, by whatever name called, irrespective of the number of persons employed therein, shall, on coming across any material or object which is sexually exploitative of the child (including pornographic, sexually-related or making obscene representation of a child or children) through the use of any medium, shall provide such information to the Special Juvenile Police Unit, or to the local police, as the case may be.

Punishment for failure to report or record a case.

21. (1) Any person, who fails to report the commission of an offence under sub-section (1) of section 19 or section 20 or who fails to record such offence under sub-section (2) of section 19 shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Any person, being in-charge of any company or an institution (by whatever name called) who fails to report the commission of an offence under sub-section (1) of section 19 in respect of a subordinate under his control, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to a child under this Act.

Punishment for false complaint or false information.

22. (1) Any person, who makes false complaint or provides false information against any person, in respect of an offence committed under sections 3, 5, 7 and section 9, solely with the intention to humiliate, extort or threaten or defame him, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Where a false complaint has been made or false information has been provided by a child, no punishment shall be imposed on such child.

(3) Whoever, not being a child, makes a false complaint or provides false information against a child, knowing it to be false, thereby victimising such child in any of the offences under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

2 of 1974.

23. (1) No person shall make any report or present comments on any child from any form of media or studio or photographic facilities without having complete and authentic information, which may have the effect of lowering his reputation or infringing upon his privacy.

Procedure for media.

(2) No reports in any media shall disclose, the identity of a child including his name, address, photograph, family details, school, neighbourhood or any other particulars which may lead to disclosure of identity of the child:

Provided that for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Special Court, competent to try the case under the Act, may permit such disclosure, if in its opinion such disclosure is in the interest of the child.

(3) The publisher or owner of the media or studio or photographic facilities shall be jointly and severally liable for the acts and omissions of his employee.

(4) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

CHAPTER VI

PROCEDURES FOR RECORDING STATEMENT OF THE CHILD

24. (1) The statement of the child shall be recorded at the residence of the child or at a place where he usually resides or at the place of his choice and as far as practicable by a woman police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector.

Recording of statement of a child.

(2) The police officer while recording the statement of the child shall not be in uniform.

(3) The police officer making the investigation, shall, while examining the child, ensure that at no point of time the child come in the contact in any way with the accused.

(4) No child shall be detained in the police station in the night for any reason.

(5) The police officer shall ensure that the identity of the child is protected from the public media, unless otherwise directed by the Special Court in the interest of the child.

2 of 1974.

25. (1) If the statement of the child is being recorded under section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (herein referred to as the Code), the Magistrate recording such statement shall, notwithstanding anything contained therein, record the statement as spoken by the child:

Recording of statement of a child by Magistrate.

Provided that the provisions contained in the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 164 of the Code shall, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused shall not apply in this case.

(2) The Magistrate shall provide to the child and his parents or his representative, a copy of the document specified under section 207 of the Code, upon the final report being filed by the police under section 173 of that Code.

26. (1) The Magistrate or the police officer, as the case may be, shall record the statement as spoken by the child in the presence of the parents of the child or any other person in whom the child has trust or confidence.

Additional provisions regarding statement to be recorded.

(2) Wherever necessary, the Magistrate or the police officer, as the case may be, may take the assistance of a translator or an interpreter, having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, while recording the statement of the child.

(3) The Magistrate or the police officer, as the case may be, may, in the case of a child having a mental or physical disability, seek the assistance of a special educator or any person familiar with the manner of communication of the child or an expert in that field, having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, to record the statement of the child.

(4) Wherever possible, the Magistrate or the police officer, as the case may be, shall ensure that the statement of the child is also recorded by audio-video electronic means.

Medical examination of a child.

27. (1) The medical examination of a child in respect of whom any offence has been committed under this Act, shall, notwithstanding that a First Information Report or complaint has not been registered for the offences under this Act, be conducted in accordance with section 164A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

2 of 1974.

(2) In case the victim is a girl child, the medical examination shall be conducted by a woman doctor.

(3) The medical examination shall be conducted in the presence of the parent of the child or any other person in whom the child reposes trust or confidence.

(4) Where, in case the parent of the child or other person referred to in sub-section (3) cannot be present, for any reason, during the medical examination of the child, the medical examination shall be conducted in the presence of a woman nominated by the head of the medical institution.

CHAPTER VII

SPECIAL COURTS

Designation of Special Courts.

28. (1) For the purposes of providing a speedy trial, the State Government shall in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, designate for each district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act:

Provided that if a Court of Session is notified as a children's court under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 or a Special Court designated for similar purposes under any other law for the time being in force, then, such court shall be deemed to be a Special Court under this section.

4 of 2006.

(2) While trying an offence under this Act, a Special Court shall also try an offence [other than the offence referred to in sub-section (1)], with which the accused may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be charged at the same trial.

2 of 1974.

(3) The Special Court constituted under this Act, notwithstanding anything in the Information Technology Act, 2000, shall have jurisdiction to try offences under section 67B of that Act in so far as it relates to publication or transmission of sexually explicit material depicting children in any act, or conduct or manner or facilitates abuse of children online.

21 of 2000.

Presumption as to certain offences.

29. Where a person is prosecuted for committing or abetting or attempting to commit any offence under sections 3, 5, 7 and section 9 of this Act, the Special Court shall presume, that such person has committed or abetted or attempted to commit the offence, as the case may be unless the contrary is proved.

Presumption of culpable mental state.

30. (1) In any prosecution for any offence under this Act which requires a culpable mental state on the part of the accused, the Special Court shall presume the existence of such mental state but it shall be a defence for the accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as an offence in that prosecution.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a fact is said to be proved only when the Special Court believes it to exist beyond reasonable doubt and not merely when its existence is established by a preponderance of probability.

Explanation.—In this section, "culpable mental state" includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact and the belief in, or reason to believe, a fact.

Application of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to proceedings before a Special Court.

31. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (including the provisions as to bail and bonds) shall apply to the proceedings before a Special Court and for the purposes of the said provisions, the Special Court shall be deemed to be a Court of Sessions and the person conducting a prosecution before a Special Court, shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor.

2 of 1974.

32. (1) The State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a Special Public Prosecutor for every Special Court for conducting cases only under the provisions of this Act.

Special Public Prosecutors.

(2) A person shall be eligible to be appointed as a Special Public Prosecutor under sub-section (1) only if he had been in practice for not less than seven years as an advocate.

(3) Every person appointed as a Special Public Prosecutor under this section shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor within the meaning of clause (u) of section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and provision of that Code shall have effect accordingly.

2 of 1974.

CHAPTER VIII

PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF SPECIAL COURTS AND RECORDING OF EVIDENCE

33. (1) A Special Court may take cognizance of any offence, without the accused being committed to it for trial, upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence, or upon a police report of such facts.

Procedure and powers of Special Court.

(2) The Special Public Prosecutor, or as the case may be, the counsel appearing for the accused shall, while recording the examination-in-chief, cross-examination or re-examination of the child, communicate the questions to be put to the child to the Special Court which shall in turn put those questions to the child.

(3) The Special Court may, if it considers necessary, permit frequent breaks for the child during the trial.

(4) The Special Court shall create a child-friendly atmosphere by allowing a family member, a guardian, a friend or a relative, in whom the child has trust or confidence, to be present in the court.

(5) The Special Court shall ensure that the child is not called repeatedly to testify in the court.

(6) The Special Court shall not permit aggressive questioning or character assassination of the child and ensure that dignity of the child is maintained at all times during the trial.

(7) The Special Court shall ensure that the identity of the child is not disclosed at any time during the course of investigation or trial:

Provided that for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Special Court may permit such disclosure, if in its opinion such disclosure is in the interest of the child.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the identity of the child shall include the identity of the child's family, school, relatives, neighbourhood or any other information by which the identity of the child may be revealed.

(8) In appropriate cases, the Special Court may, in addition to the punishment, direct payment of such compensation as may be prescribed to the child for any physical or mental trauma caused to him or for immediate rehabilitation of such child.

(9) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a Special Court shall, for the purpose of the trial of any offence under this Act, have all the powers of a Court of Session and shall try such offence as if it were a Court of Session, and as far as may be, in accordance with the procedure specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for trial before a Court of Session.

2 of 1974.

34. (1) Where any offence under this Act is committed by a child, such child shall be dealt with under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

56 of 2000.

(2) If any question arises in any proceeding before the Special Court whether a person is a child or not, such question shall be determined by the Special Court after satisfying itself about the age of such person and it shall record in writing its reasons for such determination.

Procedure in case of commission of offence by child and determination of age by Special Court.

(3) No order made by the Special Court shall be deemed to be invalid merely by any subsequent proof that the age of a person as determined by it under sub-section (2) was not the correct age of that person.

Period for recording of evidence of child and disposal of case.

35. (1) The evidence of the child shall be recorded within a period of thirty days of the Special Court taking cognizance of the offence and reasons for delay, if any, shall be recorded by the Special Court.

(2) The Special Court shall complete the trial, as far as possible, within a period of one year from the date of taking cognizance of the offence.

Child not to see accused at the time of testifying.

36. (1) The Special Court shall ensure that the child is not exposed in any way to the accused at the time of recording of the evidence, while at the same time ensuring that the accused is in a position to hear the statement of the child and communicate with his advocate.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the Special Court may record the statement of a child through video conferencing or by utilising single visibility mirrors or curtains or any other device.

Trials to be conducted *in camera*.

37. The Special Court shall try cases *in camera* and in the presence of the parents of the child or any other person in whom the child has trust or confidence:

Provided that where the Special Court is of the opinion that the child needs to be examined at a place other than the court, it shall proceed to issue a commission in accordance with the provisions of section 284 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

2 of 1974.

Assistance of an interpreter or expert while recording evidence of child.

38. (1) Wherever necessary, the Court may take the assistance of a translator or interpreter having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, while recording the evidence of the child.

(2) If a child has a mental or physical disability, the Special Court may take the assistance of a special educator or any person familiar with the manner of communication of the child or an expert in that field, having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed to record the evidence of the child.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

Guidelines for child to take assistance of experts, etc.

39. Subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, the State Government shall prepare guidelines for use of non-governmental organisations, professionals and experts or persons having knowledge of psychology, social work, physical health, mental health and child development to be associated with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child.

Right of child to take assistance of legal practitioner.

40. Subject to the proviso to section 301 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the family or the guardian of the child shall be entitled to the assistance of a legal counsel of their choice for any offence under this Act:

2 of 1974.

Provided that if the family or the guardian of the child are unable to afford a legal counsel, the Legal Services Authority shall provide a lawyer to them.

Provisions of sections 3 to 13 not to apply in certain cases.

41. The provisions of sections 3 to 13 (both inclusive) shall not apply in case of medical examination or medical treatment of a child when such medical examination or medical treatment is undertaken with the consent of his parents or guardian.

Alternative punishment.

42. Where an act or omission constitute an offence punishable under this Act and also under any other law for the time being in force, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable to punishment only under such law or this Act as provides for punishment which is greater in degree.

43. The Central Government and every State Government, shall take all measures to ensure that—

Public awareness about Act.

(a) the provisions of this Act are given wide publicity through media including the television, radio and the print media at regular intervals to make the general public, children as well as their parents and guardians aware of the provisions of this Act;

(b) the officers of the Central Government and the State Governments and other concerned persons (including the police officers) are imparted periodic training on the matters relating to the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

4 of 2006.

44. (1) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3, or as the case may be, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 17, of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, shall, in addition to the functions assigned to them under that Act, also monitor the implementation of the provisions of this Act in such manner as may be prescribed.

Monitoring of implementation of Act.

4 of 2006.

(2) The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, referred to in sub-section (1), shall, while inquiring into any matter relating to any offence under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in it under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

4 of 2006.

(3) The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, referred to in sub-section (1), shall, also include, its activities under this section, in the annual report referred to in section 16 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

45. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the qualifications and experience of, and the fees payable to, a translator or an interpreter, a special educator or any person familiar with the manner of communication of the child or an expert in that field, under sub-section (4) of section 19; sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 26 and section 38;

(b) care and protection and emergency medical treatment of the child under sub-section (5) of section 19;

(c) the payment of compensation under sub-section (8) of section 33;

(d) the manner of periodic monitoring of the provisions of the Act under sub-section (1) of section 44.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

46. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removal of the difficulty:

Power to remove difficulties.

Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of the period of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

THE SCHEDULE

[See section 2(c)]

ARMED FORCES AND SECURITY FORCES CONSTITUTED UNDER

- (a) The Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950);
 - (b) The Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950);
 - (c) The Assam Rifles Act, 2006 (47 of 2006);
 - (d) The Bombay Home Guard Act, 1947 (3 of 1947);
 - (e) The Border Security Force Act, 1968 (47 of 1968);
 - (f) The Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 (50 of 1968);
 - (g) The Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 (66 of 1949);
 - (h) The Coast Guard Act, 1978 (30 of 1978);
 - (i) The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946);
 - (j) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992 (35 of 1992);
 - (k) The Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957);
 - (l) The National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (34 of 2008);
 - (m) The National Security Guard Act, 1986 (47 of 1986);
 - (n) The Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 (23 of 1957);
 - (o) The Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007 (53 of 2007);
 - (p) The Special Protection Group Act, 1988 (34 of 1988);
 - (q) The Territorial Army Act, 1948 (56 of 1948);
 - (r) The State police forces (including armed constabulary) constituted under the State laws to aid the civil powers of the State and empowered to employ force during internal disturbances or otherwise including armed forces as defined in clause (a) of section 2 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (28 of 1958).
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THE ADMINISTRATORS-GENERAL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2012

AN

ACT

further to amend the Administrators-General Act, 1963.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Administrators-General (Amendment) Act, 2012.

Short title and
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In sections 9, 10, 29 and 36 of the Administrators-General Act, 1963, for the words "two lakhs", wherever they occur, the words "ten lakhs" shall be substituted.

Amendment
of sections 9,
10, 29 and 36
of Act 45 of
1963.THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION) AMENDMENT
ACT, 2012

(AS PASSED BY HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT)

AN

ACT

further to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012.

Short title and
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In section 61 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, for sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of
section 61 of
Act 81 of 1971.

"(3) On and from the date of commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012, there shall be constituted each for the State of Manipur and for the State of Tripura a separate cadre of the Indian Administrative Service, a separate cadre of the Indian Police Service and a separate cadre of the Indian Forest Service.

(3A) The initial strength and composition of the State cadres referred to in sub-section (1) shall be such as the Central Government may, by order, determine before the date of commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012.

(3B) The members of each of the said services borne on the joint cadre for the States of Manipur and Tripura in each category of the All-India Services immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012 shall be allocated to the State cadres of the same service constituted under sub-section (1) in such manner and with effect from such date or dates as the Central Government may, by order, specify.

(3C) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the operation, on or after the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012, of the All-India Services Act, 1951, or the rules and regulations made thereunder." 61 of 1951.

M. M. SANGMA,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Law (B) Department.